

**A NEW *AMMOPLANUS* GUSSAKOVSKIJ
(HYMENOPTERA: SPHECIDAE: PEMPHREDONINAE) FROM
SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA**

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Abstract.—*Ammoplanus clemente*, n. sp., is described from a single female from San Clemente Island, California. This is the first record of the genus from the Channel Islands of California.

Key Words: *Ammoplanus*, *clemente*, San Clemente Island, California Channel Islands

In North America, the genus *Ammoplanus* Gussakovskij as defined by Bohart and Menke (1976) is represented by seven described species. Except for *A. unami* Pate from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, the species occur in the western United States, especially in southern California. Pate (1943) provided an illustrated key to them, but little has been done with the genus in North America since his work. Krombein (1956) described the formerly unknown male of *A. unami*. Only two species are known from both sexes, *A. chemehuevi* Pate and *A. unami*. *Ammoplanus loti* Pate, *A. quabajai* Pate, and *A. vanyumi* Pate are known by females, and *A. sechi* Pate and *A. tetli* Pate by males.

Marshakov (1979) treated the genus *Ammoplanellus* Gussakovskij sensu Bohart and Menke (1976) as a subgenus of *Ammoplanus*. Marshakov's action probably has merit but I have not investigated the matter. *Ammoplanellus* differs from *Ammoplanus* in having the marginal cell open along the wing margin, and thus none of the four North American species of *Ammoplanellus* sensu Marshakov can be confused with the new species of described below.

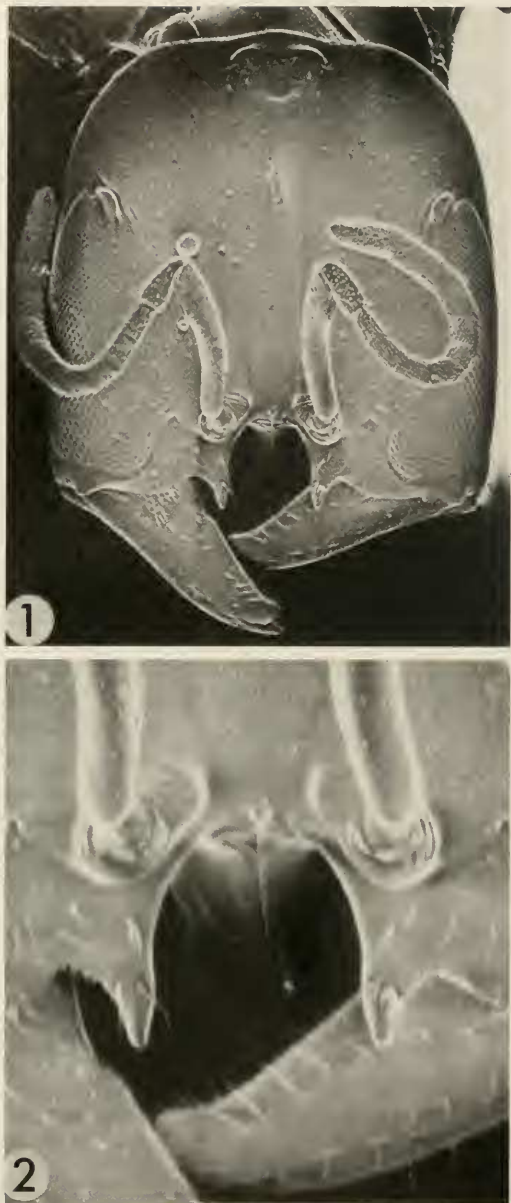
Ammoplanus is unrecorded from the California Channel Islands (Rust et al. 1985). The purpose of this paper is to describe a new species from San Clemente Island so a name will be available to workers studying this insular fauna.

The holotype is deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. Sculpture terminology used here is from Harris (1979).

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***Ammoplanus clemente* Menke,
new species**

Holotype female.—Black; mandible pale amber, scape amber, clypeal lobe reddish amber, tarsi brown; stigma uniformly, costa and subcosta of forewing dark brown, other veins paler. Body sparsely setose except se-



Figs. 1-2. *Ammoplamus clemente*, holotype; uncoated SEM photographs. 1, Face. 2, Clypeal notch.

tae denser on legs and apex of gaster. Facial proportions and shape as in Fig. 1; clypeus with broad, parallel-sided, U-shaped emargination at base of which a tiny tubercle bears a long seta that projects into emargination (Figs. 1-2); emargination bounded distally by pair of acuminate lobes (Figs. 1-

2); clypeal surface polished, smooth; lower frons coriaceous, upper frons, vertex and gena smooth, polished, sparsely, shallowly punctate (punctures 2 or more diameters apart, mostly 4 or more); midline of frons deeply impressed at level of eye tops (does not show in Fig. 1); frons along inner orbit at eye top with deep, narrow impression that delimits an oval area next to eye (Fig. 1); labrum longer than wide, with narrow U-shaped emargination; mandible apically bidentate; ventral surface of head shallowly, transversely concave at level of hypostomal apex; gena between mandible socket and occipital carina vaguely microstrigulate. Pronotum coriaceous; scutum, scutellum, metanotum, and mesopleuron polished although scutum vaguely coriaceous; meta-pleuron duller, closely micropunctate. Propodeal dorsum opaque, with median longitudinal carina; propodeal side dull, closely obliquely microridged, these extending partially onto hindface with polished center. Gaster polished, tergum VI with triangular pygidial plate, surface sparsely setose, apex rounded. Length 2.75 mm.

Discussion.—*Ammoplamus clemente* is known only from the female type. The parallel-sided U-shaped clypeal notch with a long basomedian seta immediately distinguishes it from females of *A. chemehuevi*, *A. loti*, *A. quabajai*, *A. unami*, and *A. vanyumi*. Furthermore, the clypeal notch of *A. clemente* lacks the basomedian tooth found in *A. quabajai* and *A. vanyumi*. Other important features of *A. clemente* are the oval area at the inner apex of the eye delimited by a sharp depression, the deep linear depression of the frons, the smooth, polished mesopleuron, and the obliquely microridged propodeal side. It is possible that *A. clemente* is the female of either *A. sechi* or *A. tetli*, but based on comparisons with Pate's descriptions of the two males, this appears unlikely.

It is impossible to know if *A. clemente* is endemic to San Clemente Island. That will have to await the results of further collect-

ing and a much needed revision of North American *Ammoplanus*.

Etymology.—The species name is based on the island from which it comes. It is a noun in apposition.

Type locality.—California, San Clemente I., Horse Canyon, June 17, 1978, A. S. Menke, D. R. Miller and R. W. Rust collectors.

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